The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO 50. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE

[illegible], dealer in Stoves & Tinware, [illegible] court house.

A. M. RUPERT, Stoves and Tinware, Rupert block Main st., west of Market.

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., [illegible] above American house.

J. [illegible], dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

J. [illegible], Druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

L. BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

J. B. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American house.

E. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street, opposite Court House.

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite [illegible]

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg.

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street.

PROFESSIONAL.

[illegible], M. D., surgeon and physician, [illegible] Market, below [illegible].

[illegible], Main st., nearly opposite [illegible].

J. R. EVANS, M. D., surgeon and physician, south side Main st., below Market.

J. B. RUTTER, M. D., surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main.

[illegible], surgeon dentist, Main st., [illegible]

[illegible] office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, [illegible] Main st.

MRS. E. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, [illegible], north side Main street below Market.

[illegible] PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods, opposite Episcopal church, Main st.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADIE BARKLEY, millinery, cloaks and dress patterns, [illegible] Main and Iron st.

[illegible], millinery, [illegible] Main st., opposite Court House.

MRS. M. [illegible] PETERMAN, millinery, [illegible]

[illegible] HARMAN, millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. [illegible], oyster and eating saloon, American house, Main st., [illegible] superintendent.

[illegible] & [illegible], confectionery, bakery and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block Main st.

[illegible] & [illegible], confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., [illegible]

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main st., west of Iron street.

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. Maugor, east end Main st.

[illegible], refreshment saloon, Main st., above court house.

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel.

W. GILMORE, refreshment saloon, [illegible] block south side Main st.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

[illegible] JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc. Main st., above Court House.

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Exchange block, Main street.

McKELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and market st.

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House.

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BUCKLEY, [illegible] books & stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts.

WILLIAM [illegible], confectionery, Main st., near the railroad.

L. MENDENHALL, general store of merchandise and dealer, corner of Main street and Berwick road.

J. J. [illegible], dealer in dry goods groceries etc., [illegible] block, Main st., below Iron.

J. H. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets.

C. S. [illegible], hardware cutlery, [illegible] Main st., below Iron.

A. J. [illegible], [illegible] dry goods, groceries etc., [illegible] house.

J. K. [illegible], groceries [illegible] Main st., near West.

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes etc., Rupert block Main st., west of Market.

S. [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN M. [illegible], sign, ornamental and [illegible]

G. W. [illegible], [illegible] Main st., west of Market st.

[illegible] THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

H. [illegible], photographer, Exchange block, opposite court house.

J. [illegible], photographer, Hartman's building, northwest corner Main and Market st.

E. J. [illegible], Agent [illegible], Lightning Rod.

J. R. PURSELL, saddle trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house.

C. FOSTER, Gun Maker, and [illegible]

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO. manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road.

W. [illegible]MAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st.

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts.

R. [illegible], [illegible] organs, etc., at G. W. Correll's furniture rooms.

T. E. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building.

D. W. [illegible], [illegible] northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st.

J. [illegible] A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main st. West st.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

N. W. SAMPLE & CO., Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made of all [illegible]

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of Threshing machines, Sample & Co's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat, tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. N. [illegible], physician and surgeon, [illegible] Hotel.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible], Dry goods, groceries, [illegible]

[illegible]

W. [illegible], [illegible] Main st., [illegible]

A. [illegible], [illegible] goods, [illegible]

M. [illegible], [illegible] Watches [illegible]

[illegible] HARMAN, [illegible] Main [illegible]

[illegible]

H. & C. [illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAMS [illegible]

[illegible]

A. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. [illegible]

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA [illegible] Hotel, [illegible]

J. [illegible]

S. [illegible], dealer in Stoves and tinware, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Main Street.

J. [illegible] HAGEMAN, [illegible]

J. [illegible] ROBBINS, surgeon and Physician, [illegible]

[illegible]

I. [illegible]

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

J. [illegible], M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at [illegible]

ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

F. W. [illegible]

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, [illegible] dry goods, groceries, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] travelers and strangers entertained.

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

[illegible] & [illegible], dealers in dry goods, groceries [illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible], dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines, [illegible]

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

[illegible] MAIN STREET [illegible]

KOONS & CLARK.

FORKS HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

[illegible] well known hotel has recently [illegible] GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

[illegible]

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

[illegible]

LAWSON [illegible]MAN,

Proprietor.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known House, [illegible] and will be pleased to [illegible] the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

[illegible] with the best of Liquors, [illegible] C. H. [illegible]

Espy, Pa., April 1, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE [illegible] will be a paper true of the Jeffersonian school of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, but courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with opponents, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the building up, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square (ten lines or less) one or two insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	[illegible]	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	[illegible]	5,00	7,00	9,00	15,00
Three squares	[illegible]	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	7,00	9,00	11,00	17,00	22,00
Quarter column	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,00	30,00
Half column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00
One column	20,00	30,00	40,00	60,00	100,00

Executors and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line, by the year, ten cents per line.

Cards will be published in the "directory" column at $5 per year for the first two lines, and $1 for each additional line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance, all others due after the first insertion.

☞ [illegible] to subscribers and to the Publishers, [illegible] and all communications [illegible] in the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or [illegible] addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Columbian" Office,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. H. Little, in [illegible] Bounties, Back Pay and Pensions.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office [illegible] Recorder's office, in the [illegible] House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office [illegible] and Market streets, over [illegible] Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office [illegible] building below the Court House, [illegible] Pa.

C. R. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Office [illegible] Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Jan 1?'67.

AUCTIONEER,

[illegible] HARTMAN,

[illegible] Public Vendue [illegible] inform his friends [illegible] Persons wanting his services [illegible] call or write to him [illegible]

J. R. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, [illegible] &c.

[illegible] which he [illegible] sell at lower rates than any other [illegible] in the country. [illegible] Shop first door below the Post Office Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Nov. 13, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

[illegible] Ice Cream Saloon

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

[illegible] hair dressing [illegible] dandruff [illegible] will restore hair to its original [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved Porcelain Teeth, which will be inserted on gold plate, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. [illegible] by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to. Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 1, 1867.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER

W. M. MONROE & CO.

Rupert, Pa.

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their customers with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

UNION HOTEL,

ORANGEBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. [illegible], and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts [illegible] of a first-class house. [illegible] The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.

July 2?

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

WM. MASTELLER, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house [illegible] kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor [illegible] thorough repair and furnished [illegible] BAR [illegible] with the choicest liquors [illegible]. The stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared [illegible] guests.

Choice Poetry.

THE CHICKEN'S MISTAKE.

A little downy chicken one day,
Asked leave to go on the water,
Where she saw a duck, with her brood at play
Swimming and splashing about her.

Indeed, she began to peep and cry,
When her mother wouldn't let her;
"If the ducks can swim there why can't I?
Are they any bigger or better?"

Then the old hen answered: "Listen to me,
And hush your foolish talking;
Just look at your feet and you will see
They were only made for walking."

But chicky wistfully eyed the brook,
And didn't half believe her;
For she seemed to say by a knowing look,
"Such stories couldn't deceive her."

And, as her mother was scratching the ground
She muttered lower and lower:
"I know I can go there and not be drowned
And so I think I'll show her."

Then she made a plunge where the stream was deep,
But saw too late her blunder;
For she had hardly time to peep
Ere her foolish head went under.

And now I hope her sad [illegible] story
The child my story reading,
That those who are older sometimes know
What you will do well in heeding.

That each [illegible] its place should dwell,
And envy not [illegible];
And any part that is acted well
Is just as good as another.

For we all have our proper sphere below,
And this is a truth worth knowing:
You will come to grief if you try to go
Where you never were made for going.

Miscellaneous.

THE MELANCHOLY HISTORY OF JOSEPH BINNS.

ONCE—I think it was upon a time, but I am not quite certain—there lived a very remarkable boy, whose name was Joseph Binns, although, as a general thing, people called him Joe for short, or, in fact, for anything else that they happened to want him for. Now, Joe Binns, you observe was a good boy and he had started out in life with the resolution never to do anything wrong, for he was convinced that the only way for a fellow to succeed in this world was to behave himself and be honest, and never tell a lie. How on earth young Mr. Binns ever got such an impression I can't imagine. But he hadn't lived long, and of course he couldn't be expected to understand much about the correct policy which is pursued by men who have learned a thing or two, and ascertained the practical fact that, all a boy out of a story book has to do, is to try and be good, and he is absolutely certain to come to grief.

So Joe, you know, he got his finger in all the old narratives he could find in which virtue was its own reward—and its only reward—and which clearly proved that no boy who didn't lay himself out to reform this wicked world, would amount to any thing. And one fine morning, after perusing a lot of these interesting fables, Joe Binns concluded that he would begin his successful career by meandering out to hunt for a situation in some store.

Before he started, he carefully studied upon a very improbable narrative which related how, many years ago, a small boy who lived in France, went into a store and asked the boss of the shanty to furnish him with a position; and how the said Head Centre frowned through his spectacles on this ambitious small boy, and told him, in a gruff voice that he had nothing for him to do. And then this urchin undertook to turn away in despair, when he fortunately observed a pin upon the floor, and stooped to pick it up, which so pleased the old boy with the spectacles, that he called him back and clasped him to his bosom, gave him his blessing, told him how much he admired all small boys who were economical with pins, gave him a situation, and eventually took him into the firm, and made him so rich that he didn't care a cent for anything smaller than a hundred dollar bank note.

"Evidently," said Joseph Binns unto himself, "that is the dodge for me to practice."

So Joe, you understand, walked into a shop, and asked the man to give him a situation. The man swore at him, and distinctly observed to him that he had better get out.

"All right," said Joseph Binns; and he turned around and picked up a pin which he had dropped on the floor when he came in, so as to have it ready.

"What are you at there?" observed this old brick of a storekeeper.

"Picking up a pin," said Joe, thinking it certainly was all serene now.

"Yes you are," said the man. "Yes you are. Well you can't come any such game as that in here. That was a dollar bill that you grabbed, for I saw you; come here, I tell you."

And he snatched poor young Joe Binns by the collar, and took him into the counting room, and sent one of his [illegible] looking along out after a policeman.

Then he searched Joe and found a dollar bill in his pocket, and he shook him and he swore at him and he called him a thief and sent him to jail for [illegible] days, and never clasped him to his bosom a single solitary time, or gave him the slightest particle of a blessing, or anything like a fair chance to go into the firm and accumulate large revenues.

I admit that it was rough on Joseph Binns, but you see what comes of a boy being misguided, and placing confidence in the story books.

But after a while Joseph succeeded in obtaining a situation in a dry goods store, and he just made up his mind that he was bound to sail into that commercial emporium, and rise step by step until he got to be one of the firm.

In order to accomplish this difficult task young Mr. Binns settled himself down one night, and studied himself reading the instructive story of that remarkably honest boy who was employed in a dry goods store, once upon a time, and who refused to tell a customer that some calico was in good condition when it wasn't. The proprietor pounced up to him when the customer had gone he said he just wanted to know what the singularly veracious boy meant by not conquering a falsehood about that defective calico. Thereupon this excellent youth drew himself up proudly, and plagiarized from the immortal Washington by stating that he could not tell a lie.

He was instantly discharged; but a noble merchant of course heard of it, and not only took him into his own shop, but married his beautiful daughter, with a real alabaster brow, to him, and gave him a princely fortune of one hundred thousand dollars.

"Without any doubt," observed Joseph Binns, "that is my game."

So the next morning he told a customer that all the calico in the store was so rotten that it would fall to pieces if it was unfolded. For he thought he might as well get off a gigantic gag at once, in order to gain a greater reward.

But when the chief engineer of that dry goods store heard him make that candid observation, he merely walked up, attached himself to Joe's coat collar, escorted him with a spanish as far as the front door, and then kicked him into the street without so much as paying his week's wages.

And so Joe didn't make very much by the transaction, for I want you distinctly to bear in mind that no noble merchant came around here ever came out and married the same thing, and shed a silent tear of admiration, and gave him his fair daughter to be his bride. Well, I should think not. On the contrary, every storekeeper in the place said it served him exactly right, for a boy like that ought to be in the House of Refuge learning to be decent, and if they had their way they would fight him with a club, and flog him until he couldn't stand.

Everything seemed to go wrong with the unhappy Joe Binns.

When he got another situation, he made up his mind never to loiter while he was going on errands for his employer, for he had read that fellows that do so had always come to a miserable end. The consequence simply was that he got back to the store so quick that the proprietor wouldn't believe he had been on the errand at all. So instead of raising his salary he merely tackled him one day, and accused him of pawning the bundles he took out instead of leaving them at their proper destination, and Joseph was so scared that he began to cry, and this being regarded as an admission of guilt, Mr. Binns had to rise up and leave that establishment in such haste that the head clerk actually hadn't time to chip him over the frontispiece with the yardstick, as he had originally intended.

That very day Joe found a corpulent pocketbook lying in the street, and as he saw it advertised in the paper next morning, he concluded that he would take it to the owner, because honesty was the best policy.

Now, according to all story book precedent it would have been the correct thing for the owner to have been filled with admiration, and to have turned aside to hide his emotion. Having hid it, the next thing on the bills would have been to unwrap that pocket-book and give Joseph Binns precisely one-half of all the native American cash contained therein. But did this man do any such thing?

Why of course he didn't. He merely eyed Joe for a minute, and then accused him of having picked his pocket; "Because," said he, "I saw a boy of your size feeling around when I lost it;" and then he advised him to make himself scarce, or he would have him sent to the penitentiary for life.

"I will, as I'm a Dutchman," observed the man.

But Joe, he procured a position in another store, and this time he said he was bound to succeed. He had read that the early bird catches the worm, and that those who rise early eventually become healthy and wealthy and wise. So he started out one morning, and went down to that store before daybreak. But as he had to wait there five hours before anybody came, he caught cold and died of pulmonary consumption in less than six weeks.

And nobody cared a cent. His employers said that he was too stupid to be of much account, and his friends remarked that such a virtuous boy ought to have died anyhow, on account of his being too good for such a wicked world as this. So you will perceive that after all a boy who wants to get along had better not cut his pattern out of the story book.—*John Quill.*

* * *

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers, in enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood, and giving the locality in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the sum they pay for their support. Besides, every spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper which he is not ashamed to see anywhere. A good looking, thriving, live newspaper, helps to sell property, gives character to the locality in which it is published, and in all respects is a desirable public convenience. If from any cause, the matter in the local or editorial columns should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it of no account until you are satisfied that there has been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet it must be supported. The local press is the "power that moves the people." There is no man who owns a single lot in this or any other town, who does not get back more than the price of his subscription to his paper in the enhanced value of his property.

* * *

EVERY little girl should be provided with a water proof cloak with a round hood, which she can draw up over her head. They are more necessary than for grown people, as children more frequently catch the rain in going to school or being sent upon errands. Colored "tartan" stockings for every day wear, and high balmoral boots are the proper dress for the feet.

A Remarkable Story.

A WIDOW MARRIED TO HER OWN BROTHER, WHOM SHE HAD NEVER SEEN IN HIS YOUTH.

THERE passed through this city yesterday, en route to Chicago, a lady whose history is one of the most remarkable ever brought to public notice. For reasons which all will see the propriety of, we withhold her name, merely relating the facts as they were communicated to our reporter by one who had heard her "strange, true story" from her own lips. In 1838 her parents emigrated to this country from England, leaving behind them an only son some ten years of age, who had engaged as cabin-boy on a merchant vessel in the East India [illegible]—they landing in New York, where, a few months later, the subject of this sketch was born. While she was yet a helpless infant, both her parents died, and she was sent to the Foundling House, where she remained some time, when she was finally adopted in Elmira, N. Y. Of course she knew nothing of her sailor brother, and she grew up in the belief that she was really all the child of her foster parents. At the age of eighteen she married an industrious young mechanic, and set out for the great West. After travelling in various States, they finally settled in Missouri, where they continued prosperous and happy until the storm of war burst upon the country. Then her husband, in common with the thousands, of his countrymen, enlisted in the service of the rebellion, and was assigned to General Price's army. He served faithfully during the first eighteen months of the war, but was finally killed in one of the Southwestern engagements. From the breaking out of the war, the lady of whom we write had lost all trace of her foster parents, owing to the disturbed condition of that part of the country in which she resided, and after her husband's death she removed to St. Louis. The last marriage was a thoroughly happy one, and in the course of time two children were born unto them. The husband gradually extended his business operations, so that much of his time was necessarily spent in travelling about the country, and during one of his business tours he visited Chicago, where he became acquainted with a lady and gentleman, who, by a fortunate chain of circumstances, he ascertained were the long lost foster parents of his wife. Delighted at the discovery he had made, and pleased no doubt with anticipations of the joyful surprise he should give his wife, the husband at once concluded his business with the intention of returning to St. Louis, and bringing her to Chicago for the purpose of reuniting her with her friends, without having first prepared either party for such an event. On the night of his contemplated departure for home, while conversing with Mr. and Mrs. ——, it happened that he was led into a recital of his adventures about the world, and before the narrative was finished his listeners knew that their adopted daughter had married her own brother, who, before she was born, had sailed for East India.—Horrified beyond expression the wretched man fled from the house and from that hour no tidings of him have ever reached his friends. This was in March last, and a few weeks later the wretched sister wife was rendered comparatively poor by the destruction of a large portion of the property left in her hands, by fire. Although written to by her stricken friends, their letters never reached her, and a few weeks since she started for Elmira, her early home. Upon her arrival here she learned the address of her foster parents, with whom she at once communicated, giving them full details of her experience since she first bade them farewell, upon setting out for her western home. Their answer to her letter contained a statement of the terrible discovery of the identity of her husband and brother, together with an affectionate invitation to come to them with her children and share their home. Heart-broken and nearly crazed by the strange *dénouement* of her happy married life, the wretched woman consented to accept the offer, and this morning will doubtless see her reunited to her earliest and dearest friends.—*Detroit Free Press.*

* * *

A MOCK DUEL.—SIX SHOOTERS AND CORK BULLETS.—A sham duel was fought a day or two since on a desolate island in the James, which we think might as well have been dispensed with. Practical jokes are generally very unpleasant things to at least one of the parties, and we have known them to terminate in a very disagreeable manner for both. A couple of workmen employed in a machine shop in the city, and one of whom is Irish by birth, had a quarrel, in which third parties interfered, declaring it must be settled by the code. They insisted upon the Celtic gentleman blowing out the brains of his antagonist with sundry pieces of lead, known as bullets, to the number of six, from an instrument known as a six shooter. A plot was then formed with the connivance of the other party, that the duel should be a sham encounter; that cork bullets should be substituted for leaden bullets—but the other was to continue in total ignorance of the harmless nature of the encounter. At the appointed hour both parties came to time with their friends, and the principals were placed in position twenty paces apart. Our Irish friend friend showed the Celtic courage, but thought they were most too close together for comfortable shooting. The word was given, "Are you ready?" "Fire—and advance; one—two—three." Between "one" and "two" pistols were discharged and the parties advanced. At the second shot a pellet from the pistol of the duped duelist struck his better-informed antagonist on the forehead, making a very black mark. He fell on the ground as if slain; and the other, thinking he had done for him, was about to take to his heels, when he was stopped and informed of the true nature of the affair. He might have got angry, but was so glad to think that he was not a "murderer" that he made friends and took no notice of the trick played upon him.

Fight with an Alligator in a Tan Vat

THE following is an account of a recent hard fight between a man named Hitt and a seven foot alligator, in Texas. Hitt was at work in a tan-yard. He went to work in the morning as usual, but during the night an alligator had taken possession, and was in the vat when Hitt left work the evening before. On arriving at the yard next morning Hitt entered the vat without discovering the intruder, took hold of a side of leather, and pulled and tugged, but could not raise it, and called his son to assist. He had not yet discovered the monster lying on the side, nearly covered with the tan ooze. He heard a splash behind him, and thought it was his son jumping in. Not so, however the alligator had made a lunge at him, but only caught the seat of his breeches. Thinking his son had missed his grab, he bawled to him: "What are you pulling at me for? Why don't you take hold of the hide?" The son answered: "Pap, I ain't here."

Apollodorus relates that Theseus sat so long on a rock that at length he grew to it, so that when Hercules tore him forcibly he left the nether part of the man behind him. Mr. Hitt had a narrow escape from a similar fate. He screwed himself around, minus the seat of his breeches, to see the monster in battle array, face to face, confined within the limits of the tan vat. The alligator, as it is known by those acquainted with the brute, is, "like him who has his quarrel just," doubly armed, being able to knock down a man or an animal with a blow of his tail as well as to break bones with his ponderous jaws; but in this case the sides of the vat interposed and kept the beast from bringing its rear into the fight. Hitt struck out with his fist, but finding the coat of mail of his adversary too much for such assaults, leaped upon his back and played Kentuck with his thumbs, bringing something more than the fabled tears to the eyes of the crocodile. In the meantime the boy had run to the house after G. and his gun. In the great hurry and excitement, Mr G——, presented his gun, cocked, at some huge mass. Hitt, as it turned out, was on top, his body and head elevated about twelve degrees. Mr. G. was standing nearly over them in a shooting position. Hitt saw the danger, but too much exhausted to speak, disengaged his hands and elevated them, when G. fired, killing the animal. Hitt recovered a little from his exhaustion, and sang out, "What did you shoot for? I had him whipped all to putting the strings on him."—*Ex.*

An Excellent Snake Story.

A FRIEND of ours in Benton County, not more than a hundred miles from Pond Grove, is exceedingly fond of getting a joke upon his neighbors, and enjoys a laugh even at his own expense. The tables were lately turned so nicely upon him, however, that we doubt whether he will try his hand at a joke again for a long time. He was lately crossing a field on his premises, when he felt a peculiar sensation in his trousers' leg, and in an instant the terrible suspicion fastened upon him that there was a snake there. Putting out his hand to ascertain, it came in contact with what he supposed to be the head of the reptile. It flashed across his mind at once that the only hope of his life lay in his ability to grasp and firmly hold the head until he could obtain assistance and extricate himself from his unpleasant predicament. Seizing it therefore, with one hand, he started at full tilt for the house, about half a mile distant. As he ran he could feel the reptile wriggling around his leg. He was fairly bathed in a cold sweat at the thought that it might free itself from his grasp and give him the fatal blow while far away from help, and fear lent wings to his feet. As he approached the barn where his wife was at work, he became fearful of the terrible effect it might have upon her to reveal his dangerous situation, and he therefore slipped slily in at the back door. Going into one corner, he divested himself of his clothing (he had kicked off his boots on the way), drew forth the cause of his terror, with a sense of relief hurled it violently from him. It struck the rafters, and then fell to the floor and revealed to his astonished gaze—an old piece of rope, which he put as he supposed, into his pocket, but which slipped down his trousers leg. The movement of walking had produced the wriggling which had first attracted his attention. As he ran of course the motions became more violent. A knot on one end he had mistaken for the head and had been holding it as with the grasp of death.

His wife, good soul, was at first nearly frightened to death. The story was too good to keep, and soon his neighbors were anxiously inquiring regarding his recovery from the "snake bite." We have often heard of persons having "snakes in their boots," but never in that way before.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

* * *

THE following is too good to lose. In a car containing a number of new adventists returning from one of their religious gatherings with their faith in the near approach of the end of terrestial things fully confirmed, one of the brethren was discussing the election prospects with a fellow passenger, the New Adventist insisting that Seymour would be the next President, and the other as stoutly maintaining that Grant would enjoy that honor. Another solemn visaged Adventist here interrupted as follows: "You are both mistaken, my friends; the Lord Jesus Christ will be President of the United States in 1869." Hardly had this sage prediction been uttered when a big Vermonter on the other side of the aisle, who had heard the last speaker rather indistinctly, jumped to his feet, and bringing down his fist, shouted; "I'll bet you $25 he don't carry Vermont!" There were no takers.

* * *

AN excellent cure for dyspepsia is to give a hungry dog a piece of meat, and chase him until he drops it.

A Warning to Drinkers.

JINKS drank too much, as all his friends knew, but, like many other good fellows who drink, it was hard to convince Jinks that he ought to let up on it. He boarded at one of the hotels, and night after night he would remain until past midnight at the saloon bar, "histing" it in, rendering it necessary morning after morning to have a cocktail brought up from the saloon before he could get out of bed, and then another to brace him up for breakfast.

Finally the bar attendant who brought up the drinks remonstrated with him, telling him that, if he continued his course much longer, he would certainly have the "Jim Jams."

"The what?" asked Jinks, not exactly comprehending.

"The man with the poker—get snakes after you—see things—have the tremens."

"Oh, nonsense," said Jinks. "You can't scare me. I have drank just so for fifteen years. It never hurts me. A cocktail or two in the morning and I'm all right, always."

The bar man had more sympathy for a man on the downward road of intemperance than most bar men have, and he determined to give Jinks a fright. Accordingly, the next morning, when the well known ring from Jinks' room was heard, the bar tender prepared a very enticing gin cocktail, and placing it on a waiter, surrounded it with sundry toads, lizzards, small snakes, etc. This he conveyed to Jinks' room. That individual, who had loaded himself with "benzine" the night before rather more heavy than usual, nervously awaiting it.

"Morning," said Jinks, stretching out a hand that trembled some, "glad to see you—devilish dry this morning—what's them?" starting back in horror.

"Why, what do you mean?" said the man in innocent wonder.

"Why, the toads, snakes and things around the tumbler," said Jinks, shrinking to the back of the bed and viewing the loathsome reptiles with aversion and dismay.

"Why, Jinks, my man, there is nothing around the tumbler—nothing on the waiter except the cocktail."

"I tell you there are. I see snakes, toads and lizzards there."

"Ah, Jinks, (with a sigh) I was afraid how it would be. I told you yesterday morning, don't you remember. You are seeing things when there ain't things to see. You've got 'em sure."

Jinks raised up in bed. "Do you mean to tell me," said he, "that there ain't no snakes there?"

"Most assuredly I do."

Jinks considered a moment, and then lying down said, in a sorrowful voice and with a mild repellant wave of the hand, "take away your cocktail."

The story got out. Jinks found that he was sold, but he quit drinking, for every time he put his nose into a saloon where he used to "infest," some one would sing out—"take away your cocktail."

Double-Headed Colored Girls at New Orleans.

WE paid a visit on Friday to the most wonderful of nature's freaks, the double headed colored girl, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, the two girls in one. For convenience we will speak of them in the plural. They are entirely distinct, as far as mind is concerned, laughing and chatting with each other, and being apparently on the most intimate terms, and one may have a headache or a cold without the other being affected, but any [illegible] any serious disease affects [illegible].

Their bodies were separate from the small of the back up, [illegible] perfectly formed bust and [illegible], and each has two legs, [illegible] only one trunk. Both are [illegible] intelligent, reading and writing with ease, while their language was [illegible] select. Upon questioning them as to their education, they replied that they had been carefully taught by their former Mistress, Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, North Carolina, in whose village they were born.

They are now fifteen years old, and more than ordinary bright for girls of their age, having had the advantage of foreign travel; they both sing very sweetly, one having a soprano and the other a contralto voice, and we have rarely heard two voices that blend so perfectly a duet. Among other accomplishments is that of dancing, and the manner in which they manage to execute a waltz is truly wonderful. When standing at ease the left foot of one and the right foot of the other do not lie flat on the floor, but rest upon the toes. In walking, however, they step upon all their feet alike, though they can hold up two feet and walk with perfect ease with the other two.

In speaking of them as one they are called Millie Christie, but in addressing them separately, one applies the distinctive appellation, she on the left being called Millie, and she on the right Christie; though Christie in addressing her other half, calls her "sister." There is a striking resemblance between their faces, and the conformation of their heads is much the same—Christie being perhaps a shade brighter than her sister, and rather more talkative.

Before seeing these strange girls we had fancied that we would experience a feeling of repulsion, but a first glance at their bright, cheerful faces, dispelled that idea effectually.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

* * *

NOBODY seems to know what to do with the Indians. Give 'em the ballot. It will elevate, educate, enlighten, purify. What's skin—even a red skin? Equal rights, you know. Citizen [illegible]manche—Ioll Lenni-Lenape—Man[illegible]—Man—and Blackfoot Brother—Come!

* * *

THE tendency of people to carry ostentations too far was illustrated in a New Haven prayer meeting the other day by a brother exclaiming, in an ecstasy of piety, "O Lord, have mercy upon us poor sinners, of which I am chief [illegible] ten thousand, and altogether lovely!"

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its contemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The President's Message.

THIS important document reached us too late for publication in this week's issue, but we give its leading points, and in advance of any other County paper. It was delivered to both houses of Congress on Wednesday at one o'clock p.m.

The President opens by referring to the non-representation of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas in Congress. After a fair trial, he says the reconstruction acts have substantially failed, and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems no good reason why they should remain on the statute books. States to which the Government guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies. He elaborates this fact and its consequences, and goes on to say briefly that experience has demanded the repeal of the Civil Tenure bill. He recommends also that the act of March 2, 1867, depriving the President of power to issue military orders except through army head quarters, be repealed, and all other obnoxious laws restricting executive powers. The message reviews Secretary M'Culloch's report and speaks at length on finances and sustantially in the same vein of the report. He pictures the evils of a depreciated currency, the necessity for a return to specie payments, and indorses the main propositions of the finance report. The President then gives a *resume* of the annual reports and calls attention to the recommendations therein. He makes but slight reference to the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. Our relations with Mexico have been marked during the year by increasing growth and natural confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted on the three treaties for adjustment of claims, regulating consular powers and establishing the rights of naturalized citizens. Negotiations are pending under the auspices of the United States for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and I hope to be able to submit the result to the Senate. The President says he has been compelled to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti, and in speaking of Cuba says: "It cannot be long before it will be necessary for the government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are kept before the world in the Island of San Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to the earnestness of Congress because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the Island of Domingo would not only receive the the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all foreign nations."

Regarding other foreign matters, the message relates to consular and commercial matters, and is not important, indeed, hardly worth printing. In concluding his message, the President recommends the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States *First.* For the election of President and Vice President by the direct voice of the people, and making them ineligible for re-election. *Second.* For a distinct designation of the office of President in case of the death of the President and Vice-President. *Third.* For election of Senators by the people. *Fourth.* For the limitation of the term of years of offices of Federal judges. The President hopes that when his term of service expires with those whom he now addresses, that the Union will be blessed and prosperous. The message is dated Washington, December 9, 1868 and is signed Andrew Johnson.

Grand Jury's Report.

THE Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia upon their oaths and solemn affirmations, respectfully, do present, that Mordecai Millard, Sheriff of Columbia county, stated to the Grand Jury, that the irons for the proper securing of prisoners in the County Jail were insufficient, and that without some action be taken by the proper authorities for procuring hand cuffs and hobbles, at least in the present case of prisoners in his charge in County Jail, prisoners would not be secure. We therefore recommend that the necessary hand cuffs and hobbles be imediately procured. We further recommend that a guard of three (or as many more) men armed as the Sheriff deems necessary are appointed to assist the sheriff in safely securing prisoners now in County Jail. All of which is respectively submitted.

WILLIAM LAYMON,
Bloomsburg Dec. 9, 1868. Foreman.

The Coming Man.

NOW LET the trooly loyal depart in peace. Their eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord—or rather did, if on hand at the opening of the session Monday. A negro has been declared elected to Congress to fill out the unexpired term of the late James Mann admitted last summer as a Representative from the Second Louisiana District. Mr. Mann was, during the war, a Col., in the Union army, and was elected as a Democrat by the Louisiana whites. In his stead there now comes up this trooly loil negro, who, doubtless, made much bread and meat during the war for the rebel hosts.

GERRYMANDERING.—The more the districting of this State is experienced the more villainous it appears. For example, Lancaster with her 24,000 voters has one member of Congress, and Allegheny with 40,000 voters has two. Yet Luzerne county, which is Democratic, and has 25,000 voters, is a district in connection with Susquehanna, which polls 6,000 votes. In other words, 31,000 votes are required in a Democratic District like the Thirteenth, while 40,000 in Radical Allegheny have two members. To illustrate further, Lancaster county has two Senators, while Luzerne with 1,000 more voters has but one. And this is called a Representative Government!

Court Proceedings.

THERE has been a large attendance at Court this week. The expectation of trying the men charged with Mr. Rea's murder brought many to town, and the inclement weather prevented the farmers from doing any outside work.

Mr. Ikeler was sworn in as District Attorney and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Stephen Knorr was excused from serving as Grand Juror, and Wm. Chrisman, James Catheron, Alexander Colley, Charles A. Mason, Wm. H. Shoemaker and S. D. Rinard were excused from serving as Traverse Jurors.

Isaac M'Bride, Samuel Stetler, Jacob S. Evans of Bloom, and Jacob S. Evans of Greenwood, were appointed Tip Staves.

Com. vs Samuel Savage. Defendant and B. P. Fortner held in bail each for $300.00 for appearance of Deft. next Sessions.

Com. vs. N. L. Campbell, Indictment Forgery. A jury was taken in the case Tuesday morning. Messrs. Jackson, Hakes, Baldy and Traugh, for the Com and Messrs. Collins, Clark and Freeze for defence. On Wednesday morning as the case was about to proceed, Mr. Hakes announced that after consultation among the parties, it was deemed desirable for all interests that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered, which was done.

Com. vs Francis Sample—Indictment larceny and receiving stolen goods. Not a true bill.

Com. vs James Kelley—Indictment, assault and battery. A true bill.

Com. vs John McNinch—Indictment for destroying a land-mark. True bill.

Com. vs Jesse Hartman and Jas. F. Kile—Indictment for not opening a public road. True bill.

Com. vs Henry Ale—Indictment, Nuisance. True bill.

Com. vs Harry Parker—Indictment selling liquor without license. True bill.

Com. vs Humphrey Parker. Same as above.

Com. vs John Musselman and Joseph Fansey—Indictment larceny and receiving stolen goods. True bill.

Com. vs Mathias J. Shaffer Indictment compounding felony. True bill.

Com. vs John Breheny—Indictment, perjury. True bill.

Winter.

WINTER with all its vigor is upon us. The earth-covered snow—the frozen stream—the hanging icicle—the jingling sleigh bells—all indicate its presence. To many it is a season of recreation. The farmer at this time enjoys a period of rest. Young men and women glide merrily over frozen roads, and parties and dances become popular. The urchins think it glorious weather, and with snow-balling, sliding down hill, jumping on passing sleighs or sleds, have a happy time.

But there is one class of people to whom the season brings no enjoyment who view its approach with dismay. *It is the poor.* Thinly clad, poorly fed and without fuel, what must such poor creatures suffer during the long months of winter. Think of it, ye who are comfortably seated before a blazing fire, watching the storm as it howls without. Think how many homes you can warm, how many hearts you can cheer by giving a tithe of your abundance. Christians, men of the world now is the time to be up and doing. Let the churches for a moment cease sending flannel shirts to the natives of Africa, and search out their own starving poor. Let the Odd-Fellows, Masons, Templars, Red Men, Mechanics and other charitable associations put in practice the doctrines they profess, remembering that charity is chief among Christian virtues. Seek out the indigent. If you wait to be applied to, many of the most needy will never get relief, for a sense of pride, honorable to themselves, prevents many an one from seeking aid.

And you, Overseers of the Poor, agents of the law for dispensing the public charity, open your hearts and see that your charges are comfortably cared for. Treat the pauper as a human being, for who knows how soon some of us may be in that condition. The law is liberal, wise; see that it is carried out in a generous spirit.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last as the Hazleton stage was going down the South side of the Nescopeck mountain, the iron rod that connects the tongue with the axle broke, and in order to prevent the horses from running away, the driver guided them against the side of the road, upsetting the stage. Mr. Mahlon Hicks, of Centre township, this county who was a passenger, on his way to Mauch Chunk, to visit a sister lying at the point of death, was thrown out and had his leg broken near the hip joint. He was immediately brought back, and is now lying at the residence of his son, Benj. Hicks, of this place. Dr. Little was called upon to dress the broken limb, and the patient is doing remarkably well from all accounts.—*Berwick Gazette*

THE increase of the public debt for the month of November will be in the neighborhood of ten millions of dollars. Thus we go. Each thirty days adds to the debt of the nation, and makes the taxes more onerous. Why is this? First, because the Radical policy has paralyzed the business of the country, and this cut off the receipts from income returns; and secondly, because the expenses of the government are still at a ruinous figure. In a time of peace we are continuing war disbursements and when business should be prosperous, a sectional party is strangling it by unwise laws and regulations. There must and will be an end to this. The only question is, will business men cure the evil by forcing Congress to make the needed reforms or allow the avalanch to come?

GREELEY gives Grant what he considers good advice, on the subject of appointments to office, of which the following is a paragraph:

All the offices in the country are now filled. Where they prove to be *well* filled—where the new President finds that the incumbents are honest, faithful and efficient officers, and not offensively obnoxious as politicians—it strikes us that it would be wise *to let them alone*. The country will thus have the benefit of the experience they have acquired in the discharge of their duties, and the Treasury will be saved from the the new swarm of office seekers who are awaiting their turn.

How do the army of office holders in Columbia county like Greeley's suggestions?

Hester Vaughan.

SEVERAL well-meaning and warm-hearted women have called a meeting, in Cooper Institute to-night to take into consideration the case of Hester Vaughan, now lying under sentence of death for infanticide in Philadelphia. We give elsewhere full details of Hester's unhappy history. It seems that she came to this country in 1866 a young Englishwoman of twenty, with a man to whom she supposed she was married, but who was really married to another woman and who deserted Hester at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Whereupon the deserted woman became a dairy woman, and while in this service was the victim of what she alleges to be a rape though she persistently refuses to give the name of her ravisher, declaring that he is the husband of a woman and the father of a child upon whom great sorrow would fall with the revelation, and that misery enough has come from the matter now. As indeed there has, seeing that a child was the result of the rape, that the child did not remain long in the land of the living, and that the child's mother is pronounced to be the child's murderer. What suffering as well as sorrow Hester Vaughan endured appears in the narrative that, when she found herself to be pregnant, she went to Philadelphia, where she worked hard and lived miserably in a room renting for $3 a month. Last February the child was born. The mother says she was three days in labor, suffering her agony and shame alone in her wretched room, without friends or fire or food, or a single comfort or comforter. At last she was unconscious, and then some German women found her and a dead child together. There was a puncture in the soft part of the child's skull, made, according to testimony before the coroner, by some blunt instrument, and this is the first shred of testimony against Hester. Then the women say that Hester offered them all she had in the world to take the child away, which she denies, saying that she could not speak German and they could not understand English, and that she only asked for the assistance she so sorely needed. But this is shred two in the testimony, and these simple shreds have been twisted into a rope strong enough to hang Hester Vaughan.

Of course, this is an *ex parte* story. Of course, the well-meaning and warm-hearted women in this city do not intend to set up a defence for infanticide. But the circumstances of the case, taken upon the present showing, do excite sympathy—that is, they do now, and will more to-morrow when our women here have had their say and have presented their views. But, alas! after Hester Vaughan had been speedily tried, poorly defended, and summarily sentenced, for the first time one woman in Philadelphia went to call on the unfortunate, though Hester had been lying in prison full five months! Only one woman in all Philadelphia, which is full of philanthropic women who will do anything for the negro brother, and who cry aloud for boiled chickens and home made cake to support the *Anti Slavery Standard*. This one woman was very kind to Hester, but she could excite no sympathy among her sex, and now Hester's case is brought from Philadelphia to be considered in New York.

Is there no sympathy or feeling in Philadelphia? O yes, quantities of it. It appears as follows: At the same time and in the same court which sentenced Hester to be hung, was sentenced also Alfred Alexander, incidentally mentioned as "colored." He had been cohabiting with another man's wife who had borne a child to Alfred, "colored," and one day, influenced it is said by jealousy, he stabbed the woman, from the result of which she subsequently died, and Alfred was tried and sentenced to be hung. Twenty thousand men and women in Pennsylvania have petitioned Governor Geary to pardon, or at least to commute the sentence of that negro! Not one man or woman has yet signed such a petition for Hester Vaughan! By all means let us hear what is to be said in Hester's favor. The plain case will at least do as an off set to that of Alfred Alexander, colored.—*World*.

THE EDITORIAL TREADMILL.—Very few of our readers are aware of the exacting duties incumbent upon those who are connected with the editing of a newspaper. The *Home Journal* in describing the burdens of newspaper life, truthfully states, that it is one of the hardships of the profession, that the mind and body are not allowed to lag for sickness, or to stop for calamity or sorrow. "The judge may adjourn his court, the school and the work shops may close shutters, the mourner may veil his features and turn friends and strangers from the door; but the journalist must forget to-morrow the sorrow of to-day, and must write gaily and freshly as a newsmonger on the trifles of the hour, whatever burden has been laid upon that same hour, by Providence.

LAW OF THE ROAD.—Persons meeting in carriages on a highway are to turn to the right of the centre of the highway. It is not the centre of the smooth or most traversed part of the road, but the centre of the worked part even though the whole of the smooth or traveled part be on one side. In winter, however, when the road is obstructed by snow, the centre is the middle of the beaten path. The rule requiring carriages to turn to the right does not apply to the meeting of a carriage with a horse-car, nor with a traveler on horseback. A traveler on a highway is bound to have his harness and carriage in a road-worthy condition, and is liable for any damage to others occasioned by his insufficiency in this particular.—*Ex.*

TO CURE A COLD.—The following from *Hall's Journal of Health* ought to be known by everybody. To follow this would save thousand of lives annually:

The moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: First, eat nothing; second, go to bed, cover up, in a warm room; third drink as much cold water as he can, or as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can; and in three cases out of four, he will be well in thirty-six hours. To neglect a cold for forty eight hours after the cough commences is to place himself beyond cure, until the cough has run its course of about a fortnight. Warmth and abstinence are safe and certain cures when applied early. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open, and relieves it of the surplus which oppressed it, while abstinence cuts off the supply of material for phlegm, which would otherwise be coughed up.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8th.

The Fortieth Congress convened for its third session at noon yesterday. After prayer the Senate was called to order by Senator Wade, who presented the credentials of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. The credentials of Senator Hill, of Georgia, were also presented. Mr. Drake moved to refer them to the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the expulsion of colored members from the Legislature of that State was evidence that Georgia was not properly reconstructed, and consequently should not be represented in Congress. After considerable debate the credentials were laid on the table temporarily.

The House was called to order at noon by Speaker Colfax, Vice-President elect, who previous to taking his seat, was warmly congratulated on his election by gentlemen from both sides of the House. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, after which the roll was called, and one hundred and sixty-four members found to be present.

Oliver J. Dickey and S. N. Pettis, of Pennsylvania, and John H. Stover, of Missouri, newly-elected members, subscribed the oath of office and took their seats. The Speaker presented a document from Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, declaring that Mr. Christy, who was elected to Congress from that State, was ineligible to office under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that he had consequently given the certificate of election to Mr. Wimpy, who received the next highest number of votes.

Mr. Brooks announced that Mr. Wimpy had been a confederate soldier and had been pardoned, and on his motion all the papers in the case were referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Maynard moved the reference to the same committee of the papers of Thomas A. Hamilton, of Tennessee, who, Mr. Maynard said, had been elected upon the supposition that in consequence of her voluntary abolition of slavery, Tennessee was entitled to an additional Representative. He also proposed that a seat on the floor of the House should be given Mr. Hamilton as a mark of courtesy. The credentials were referred, but the seat was refused, after considerable debate. Under the call of States a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Among the latter was one offered by Mr. Pile declaring that justice to the public creditors demands the immediate payment of greenbacks in gold.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would communicate with the House in writing on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Morrell declaring that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, our Minister to England, was prejudicial to the interests and dignity of this Government, and requesting the President to order his immediate recall. The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, but ordered its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.—A motion directing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill appropriating $50,000 to reimburse President Johnson for expenses incurred in defending himself in the impeachment trial was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether amendments are needed to the Naturalization Laws, and particularly whether the power of receiving declarations of intention and issuing letters of naturalization, should not be confined to the United States Courts and to the higher Courts of record; also to require uniformity of proceedings in naturalization papers, and a record thereof to be kept. The committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of a speedy resumption of specie payment. Mr. Bruxton, Assistant Doorkeeper, was elected doorkeeper in place of Mr. Lippincott, resigned.

Receipts of "THE COLUMBIAN" for Nov. 1868.

C F Welles	$10 00	J B Burr & Co	3 50
Est R Nagle	3 00	Wm G Quick	8 00
D Z R[illegible]	1 00	John Lorman	2 00
Centralia Boro	5 00	U H Ent	2 00
Jos Wenner & Co	20 00	B F Dreisbach	2 00
		J H Harman	2 00
Bloom Iron Co	2 85	H Y Hower	2 00
Est D Nuss	3 00	V[illegible] Bank	6 00
J Lendenmuth	2 50	—— Lewis	1 50
Benj Yohe	2 00	A Kressler	2 00
J F Dieterich	3 75	W G Hurley	2 00
Benj Cole	4 00	I S Monroe	8 00
L Watters	4 00	Ed Shaffer	1 60
Silas Young	50	Elijah Fullmer	2 00
Est W W Roberts	8 00	A and J Reed	4 00
Manassah Michael	2 50	Peter K Mench	2 00
		J & S Barkley	5 00
Isaac Yetter	3 00	Centralia Saving Fund	2 00
I K Dildine	2 00	Baugh & Sons	10 00
Levi Kurtz	2 50	A Schwappenheiser	2 00
J S [illegible]	1 00		
David Utt	2 00	Est D Gensil	3 00
Adam Utt	2 00	J Ramsley	3 25
P M Traugh	2 00	Peter [illegible]	1 00
Jno D Hopper	2 00	Peter Keck	1 00
P C Wadsworth	2 00		

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES.—Boots and shoes are expensive items nowadays, therefore a word or two of advice in regard to their preservation will not be amiss. In the first place, do not expose your shoes or boots to extreme heat. It destroys the vitality of the leather, and renders it liable to crack and break. This is especially the case with those made of patent leather. Wearing gum over-shoes is decidedly detrimental to leather. The heat and dampness caused by them destroys the life of the leather shoes over which they are worn. Never use blacking or polish that contains varnish.—Many persons ruin their shoes by using cheap blacking, of which vitriol forms the principal ingredient. Vitriol blacking destroys the oil in the leather if used for any length of time. To obviate this difficulty, shoes that are regularly polished should be washed once a month with warm water, and, when half dry, a coat of oil and tallow applied. They should then be set aside for a day or two to dry. Thus treated the upper leather will rarely crack or break.

IN the case of Gen. George W. Cole, who has just been tried a second time for the murder of L. Harris Hiscock, whom he charged with seducing his (Cole's) wife, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict acquitting the prisoner. The jury found the prisoner to be perfectly sane a moment before the murder and also a moment after, but were in doubt about his condition at the moment of firing his pistol. Under these circumstances the Judge directed them to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and they accordingly brought in a verdict of acquittal.

News Items.

—The Goddess of Liberty for the Gettysburg monument weighs 14,000 pounds.

—A woman calmly undressed herself in the main street of Hartford the other day.

—The Spanish revolution set free a Madrid editor who was serving a term of 101 years in prison.

—A drunkard was picked up in the streets of St. Joseph, Missouri, the other day, with $2,700 in gold in his pockets.

—The Emperor of China is fourteen years old, while his intended wife is early eleven.

—A game cock recently attacked and so severely pecked a little daughter of I. W. Brown of Vineton, N. J., that lockjaw set in and resulted in her death.

—American women, it is alleged, annually wear 350,000,000 yards of calico, and nearly as many dollars' worth of silks.

—The other day two boys in Beverly, Ontario, amused themselves, one by blowing a blacksmith's bellows, and the other by placing his mouth over the nozzle. The first blast blew the breath of life completely out of him.

A FICKLE QUEEN.—The late Queen of Spain, Isabella II, is said by a Paris visitor, who has counted them up, to have had five hundred and nineteen cabinet ministers during her reign of thirty-five years; several times as many as all the Presidents of the United states together have had, from 1788 until now.

—Some years ago a young man in Berlin assisted an old man who had slipped on the pavement. A few days since he was surprised by receiving $15,000 left him by the person whom he had so slightly benefitted.

—Dreadful naughty boy was Thad. Stevens. A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* intimates that he was the father of eleven illegitimate children.

—The daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney earn their living in Washington by copying reports and papers for the Secretary of the Interior.

—Philadelphia has taken steps to import a thousand English sparrows which will be let loose in the public squares and parks next spring.

—New York has twelve clergymen who are each paid over $10,000 a year, and a hundred others who don't get 1,000 each.

—It costs the United States nearly fourteen thousand dollars to educate every cadet that graduates at West Point.

—Over $10,000 was expended in keeping alive the John Allen prayer meetings in New York, and now Water st., is worse than ever before.

—A miller at Iowa City, the other day, found $870 in gold, in a bag of buckwheat, which had been brought to him to be ground. The owner appeared a few nights after and claimed the gold, which he had put into the bag some four years ago for safe keeping.

—A solid block of Italian marble five feet high, seven feet one inch long, and three feet seven inches wide, with heavy mouldings at top and bottom and a rich, carved wreath of oak leaves, is the monument which is to be placed over the grave of James Buchanan.

—Judge Brien, of Nashville, says there is a regular partnership between Brownlow and Colonel Blackburn.—Blackburn catches a thief or a murderer and sends word to Brownlow. The Governor then advertises a reward for the criminal's arrest, the State pays it and the two precious rascals divide the spoils.

—The youngest mother in England is a girl of eleven years.

—Josh Billings says that "when a man's dog deserts him on account of his poverty, he can't go any further down in this world—not by land."

—A little boy of 13, having placed a penny on the railway track at Brunswick, Maine, to see the locomotive crush it, one of the train hands threw a stick of wood at him and he was instantly killed.

—The Prussians, men, women and children, according to a correspondent, are now all in the harvest field digging potatoes with their fingers.

—One hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads and boxes of sugar have been landed in Boston since January 1st, the largest receipts ever known.

—The United States contains the following singularly named postoffices: Marrow Bones, Sorrel Horse, Ti Ti, Togo, Why Not, Alone, Backbone, Carryall, Fame, Time, Stony Man, Sal Soda, Newborn, Yankee Jim's, Rough and Ready, Pipe Stem, Shickshinny, Overalls, Snowshoe, Miracle Run, Simmer, Lookout, Paint, Last Chance, Memory, Tally Ho, Tired Creek, and Our Town.

—Gen. Grant has written a letter to Gen. Slocum congratulating him on his election to Congress by the Democracy of his district.

—A pleasant New Jersey nurse buttered the children's bread with arsenic.

—Texas claims to be a "land of milk and honey," because you can get cows there for $10 a dozen.

—Gen. Grant owns a sixty thousand dollar house at Washington and a farm of thirty eight acres, worth two thousand dollars per acre, within the city limits. His real estate at St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Galena is worth one hundred thousand dollars more, and three hundred thousand dollars is said to be a fair estimate of his total valuation. He is also interested in business through other parties, and altogether is in a fair way to have a comfortable living without proposed increase of salary.

—There is an old lady in Columbus, Ohio, eighty years old, who is cutting her third set of teeth.

—Seven hundred trains pass each other daily at the Clapham, London, Junction.

—Phillips says the greatest danger to the country is "peace with the South." Peace is as great an enemy to such rascals as Phillips as righteousness is to the devil.

—One of the Hartford papers announces a Grecian Bend ball in that city, with a premium of $10 for the largest "bend."

—A large amount of mutilated currency, under the recent circular from the treasury department has been sent in for redemption.

—The ladies of the Episcopal church in Cheyenne are preparing for a grand Christmas festival. Two years ago the wolves said "Merry Christmas" where Cheyenne now stands.

Reported Horrible Murder of an Infant by a Young Girl.

WE have received the particulars of a horrible affair which occurred about a mile from Corning, Wednesday last. Our informant is a gentleman who resides in Corning, whom we have never known to misrepresent any item of news that he has previously furnished us with.

At the place indicated there resides a family named M'Collough, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. M'Collough and their three children, aged respectively 2, 3 and 1½ years. The husband is represented to be a shiftless, indolent fellow, and his wife has been compelled to labor to support the family. She has lately been selling sewing machines, and on Wednesday last, started on a trip through the surrounding country for that purpose, leaving her children in charge of a girl named Barber, aged 18 years, whom she hired for that purpose. In the evening the youngest child cried and was fretful, when it was said, Barber threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless. Then taking the little one up she held its hands upon a hot stove until they were terribly burned. The child was too far gone to utter more than a faint scream while it was being roasted. Barber then threatened to throw it into the well, when the other children who witnessed the whole thing, told her that if she did they would tell their mother. The girl then wrapped the child in a blanket or bedquilt and placed it in a bed, where it was found by the mother, who returned home on Wednesday night, dead. The marks of brutality were plainly visible on its little body, and, after questioning the children, information was given the Coroner. After an investigation he ordered the arrest of Barber, called a jury, and an inquest was in session yesterday. The inquest will be concluded to-day, and it is said there can be no doubt as to the finding of the jury.

The case creates considerable excitement in the vicinity where the horrible affair occurred, as well it may. We were unable to learn anything of the antecedents of the girl Barber. We hope, for humanity's sake, that the report given above is exaggerated.

Resolutions of Condolence.

AT a special meeting of Catawissa Lodge No. 349 the following Committee was appointed to report resolutions of condolence and respect upon the decease of our beloved brother John Sharpless, whereupon said committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in the dispensation of his providence to call from among us our beloved brother and esteemed friend, John Sharpless, whose kind and charitable heart, and pleasing manners and disposition made him the friend and favorite of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Therefore

Resolved, That in the deceased we have always found a worthy and consistent member of our ancient order, and one who was always ready, willing and urgent in contributing to the wants and necessities of the needy and deserving.

Resolved, That we deeply and sensibly feel, and greatly deplore the loss of our beloved brother, and condole and sympathize with the much bereaved family now left to mourn his loss, of which he was the honored head.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be conveyed to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in our county papers.

W. H. ABBOTT,
JAS. S. MCNINCH, } Committee
J. H. SEESHOLTZ,

FUN AT HOME.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people. Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the rusty cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat and drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all the little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirit of your children. An hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight blots out the remembrance of many a care during the day; and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

GEN. GRANT *refused* to receive the hospitalities tendered to him by the Hub.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	[illegible]
Rye "	[illegible]
Corn "	[illegible]
Oats "	[illegible]
Flour per barrel	[illegible]
Cloverseed	[illegible]
Flaxseed	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Dried Apples	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Sides and Shoulders	[illegible]
Lard per pound	[illegible]
Hay per ton	[illegible]

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	[illegible]
Pine " "	[illegible]
Lath, Scantling, Plank, Hemlock	[illegible]
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	[illegible]
" 2 "	[illegible]
Siding " "	[illegible]
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	[illegible]
Northwestern extra	[illegible]
Northwestern family	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western extra	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western family	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	[illegible]
Rye flour	[illegible]
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℔ bus.	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]
California	[illegible]
White	[illegible]
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℔ bus.	[illegible]
CORN—Yellow	[illegible]
White	[illegible]
OATS—	[illegible]
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Mess Beef	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Smoked Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Lard, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Timothyseed ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Flaxseed	[illegible]
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
SHEEP—℔ lb.	[illegible]
HOGS—℔ 100 lbs.	[illegible]

Marriages.

MORRIS—HOPLER.—On Friday evening, the 27, ult., by R. S. Eaton, Esq., Mr. Frank [illegible] and Miss Fanny Hopler, of Berwick.

McHENRY—WILSON.—On the 26th ult., by Rev. N. Spear, at the late residence of Rev. Wilson, Mr. Scott M'Henry to Miss Anna Wilson all of Fishingcreek twp.

GIBBONS—KLINE.—By the same at the P[illegible]age Dec. 5th, Mr. Charles Gibbons, to Miss [illegible] Kline, both of Benton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] M. MILLARD, Sheriff.

ESTRAY.

[illegible]

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC ECONOMY!

CHAMPION CARPET!

FLOOR COVERING!

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

STRAYED.

[illegible]

ESTRAY.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] EDWARD SHEAFFER.

WANTED.

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE

[illegible]

FLOUR AND FEED.

NEW MILL

[illegible]

THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

CHOP AND FEED

[illegible]

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

[illegible]

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

[illegible]

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg

[illegible]

THE RIVERSIDE FOR 1869.

[illegible]

A BRILLIANT ILLUMINATED COVER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

WOMAN.—Females owing to

[illegible]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

[illegible]

COLUMBIA COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

"DIRECTORS' DAY."

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] MARY LITWILER

PRIVATE SALE OF A VALUABLE HOTEL STAND in Orangeville,

[illegible]

LATELY OPENED.

[illegible] ROBERT ROAN.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1868.

Has the *Patriot & Union* suspended? For over a month it has failed to reach our sanctum.

We regret to learn that the well-known iron gray horse belonging to our townsman M. C. Sloan died suddenly on last Friday. He had been driven to and from Hazleton the day preceding his death, which, however, is not a hard drive.

We would call attention to the advertisement to be found in another column of the "Campillion Carpet" which is not only durable and ornamental, but can be obtained at remarkably low prices. It deserves the attention of all good house wives.

Printers' Ink has made fortunes for good business men, built up cities and towns, put into office many good men, and some not any better than they should be. It is the life of trade—the life of politics. Use it properly and it will add to your pleasure and wealth.

The Rea Murder.—Donahoe, Duffey, and Prior, charged with the murder of Mr. Rea, arrived in town Tuesday evening, on the L. & B. R. R., via Harrisburg, and were met at the Depot by Sheriff Hillard. They are in close confinement, and under strict watch night and day. The men are well built athletic fellows.

There is an abundant supply of first class clothing at Chamberlin's Clothing Store in Hartman's Block, and it will be sold at the lowest rates. Children's and Men's clothing made up on short notice, and perfect fits are warranted. He has also on hand a large supply of underclothing suited to the season, and all kinds of goods required in a gentleman's outfit.

Bank Teller.—We are very glad to announce that Hervey H. Grotz Esq has been appointed Teller in the First National Bank of Bloomsburg. Mr. Grotz is a member of the Bar, a young man of ability, education, and pleasing address; and will, we are sure give entire satisfaction to the business community, by his urbanity and politeness in his new and responsible position.

Division of Briarcreek.—This long delayed question has at length been brought to a crisis. Two of the commissioners, Messrs. Koons and Scott reported in favor of a division on the proposed line, and Mr. Ricketts against it. The probabilities are, that a vote will be had on the question soon after the February Court. We look to the result with some interest.

Sad Accident.—On Wednesday of last week, at Irondale, while the daughter of Patrick Halland was playing about the stove, her clothes caught fire. She ran out in the open air, and when discovered by the father, her clothing was nearly burned off. She died next day, having suffered severely. The child was only four years old. We have not learned where her mother was.

Christmas Coming.—Children cutely count—two weeks exactly from this Friday until merry Christmas. The increased display in the shop windows and the stir among the retail dealers, warn us of the rapidly approaching season for presents and general jollity. Children can calculate to a nicety the exact time to intervene between the holidays, but as we grow older and the cares of the world engross our thoughts few of us give any heed to the coming festival until reminded of it by the necessity for recognizing its claims.

The Short Days.—The shortest afternoon, or of one the twelve shortest was that of Wednesday last, December 2d. The sun then set at 4:28, and the almanac records it at precisely the second for the succeeding twelve days, or until the 14th of December, when the afternoons begin to lengthen. But the mornings will be 24 minutes shorter, the sun rising on Tuesday morning last at 7:06, on the 31st December at 7:30, and continues to rise at that time until January 8th, 1868. The shortest day, from sunrise to sunset, occurs December 21st.

Thanks.—Probably at no time in our history have we been under more obligations to our friends than at present. The prompt payment of subscriptions, the continued patronage, are all causes for congratulation. This week we are constrained to announce our thanks to Jacob S. Evans of Greenwood, for a fine large turkey. Also, to Captain John Yohe of Mifflin, who, not seeing a "rooster" in our columns for a year past concluded we were *short* of that article, and kindly sent us one of the "game" species. The donors have our thanks, besides the consolation of an approving conscience.

We noticed while passing through Light Street during the recent snow storm, an ingenious machine for making paths. It consisted of two plank fastened together at one end and spread apart at the other so as to form a harrow shaped arrangement. To the front a horse was hitched, and the driver mounted on the machine, was driving up the walk, throwing the snow and making as he went a complete walk three feet wide. Paths were made through the whole town as fast as the horse could walk. Mr. Wm. Hagenbuch, an enterprising farmer, was the person who got up and operated the machine. Of course the citizens appreciate his kindness. Why can't Bloom have such an arrangement?

Admitted to the Bar.—On Tuesday last James Bryson, Jr., of Centralia, after a creditable examination, was admitted to the practice of law in the several courts of this county. On Monday evening, after the examination, he gave a champagne supper in which the bench, bar, editors, County officers, and leading citizens participated. Fifty persons sat down to the tables, which groaned with good things, bringing tears of vexation from those who had thoughtlessly supped before. Speeches were made by nearly all present, and a *spirited* time ensued.

Mr. Bryson starts out in his profession with the good wishes of our community. With his ability as a speaker, there is no reason why he should not take a front rank in the profession. Our good wishes accompany him.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

———"A map of busy life
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. LXXXVII.

SIEGE OPERATIONS.

On the night of Wednesday, June 22 our Battery was posted on the Jerusalem plank road, and with the assistance of some engineers from the regular army we threw up a series of splendid redoubts. The men worked hard until daylight, as four rebel batteries bore on the point, and we knew that the morning's dawn would reveal to them our position. As there was no chance for retreat, our horses and extra men were sent to the rear. Daylight came, but we were not molested. We fired at a rebel column moving to our left and altered its course, but no reply was made. The men began to suffer for water, but that necessary article was soon supplied by digging a well some twenty feet deep.

Our line of battle was now a follows: The extreme right, under Butler, rested on the James at Bermuda Hundred, at which point Gen. Gilmore had erected a splendid line of entrenchments.—They were manned by the Tenth Corps. Near Point of Rocks, and where the brave Pocahontas saved the life of Capt. Smith, on the crossed the Appomattox, and was held by the Eighteenth Corps under Gen. "Baldy" Smith. Butler also included this command as part of the "army of the James." Burnside's Corps, the Ninth, was next on the line, and at this point Meade's Army of the Potomac began. Warren with the Fifth Corps joined on Burnside's left; then came our Corps, and for a short time Wright with the Sixth was on our left, but was soon afterwards sent to Washington to protect it from Early, and in consequence did not assist any further in the operations before Petersburg. One Division of Cavalry was also sent North, together with the Nineteenth Corps under Gen Emery which had been ordered from the Department of the Gulf to assist us. It will be perceived that Early by his move in the Valley, not only gave occupation to Hunter's and Wallace's forces, but deprived the Army in front of Petersburg of two fine Corps, and its best Division of Cavalry.

On Friday, June 24th, a column of infantry passing in our rear was noticed by the enemy, and at once the ball, or rather *balls*, opened, and thirty guns of different calibers began to belch forth shot and shell with wonderful rapidity. The air was full of fragments, & the noise was so great that the loudest commands could not be heard. The enemy's shot ploughed up the ground around us—burying themselves in our works—bursting in the port holes, killing or wounding all in their vicinity—tore up the tents—shattered the trees—and to cap the climax completely ruined the dinner that was cooking. The paulin which formed our Head Quarters was perforated with fragments of shell and solid shot. Our gunners, however, by superior firing silenced gun after gun, and finally we had the field to ourselves.

In the evening of the same day, just after we had lain down to sleep, we were startled by a skirmish line jumping over our works at a "charge bayonet," and ordering a surrender. Here was a predicament; but a glance at one of the officers showed me the Federal uniform, and I also recognized the nearer. "Why, Captain Gordon," said I "you have taken Battery F." "Hell," said he, I was sure I had taken a rebel battery; *About Face*—FORWARD—DOUBLE QUICK MARCH!

From this time the siege of Petersburg may be said to have actually begun. Siege guns, heavy mortars, huge works were placed all along the line, gabions, facines, and other siege materials were rapidly accumulated, and trenches, parallels, and traverses commenced. The idea of mining the enemy's works was also conceived by Lieut. Col. Pleasants of the 48th Penna. Vols., and the main mine was finally begun in the Ninth Corps front, at the point where the Norfolk R. R. intersected our line. This spot was chosen, because the rail road cut hid our workmen, and concealed the excavated earth. Having regularly encamped, our first great want was fresh water; in fact, the enemy hoped the lack of running streams would compel us to shift our position; but in a few days each Regiment and Battery had dug two or more wells from twenty to fifty feet deep. Old fashioned windlasses and sweeps came into vogue, and as a result we got better water than the citizens of Petersburg.

The Cavalry at this time started on a raid. Gen. Sheridan went with the main body towards Gordonsville and succeeded in cutting the Virginia Central, and the Fredericksburg R R's., but failed to render any material assistance to Hunter who was demonstrating against Lynchburg. Gen Kautz, commanding Butler's Cavalry, went to the left of our lines and destroyed a portion of the Danville R. R., but on his return was attacked at Ream's Station by Hampton's Cavalry, and was thoroughly routed, losing all his wagons, ambulances, and twelve pieces of artillery.

On the 7th of July, I received an order from Col. Hazzard, one of Hancock's Staff, and Chief of Artillery of the Second Corps, appointing me Acting Aide de Camp on his staff, with Head Quarters at Gen. Hancock's. My principal occupation was to assist the Chief of Artillery in stationing batteries in time of action. This position, while giving me a good chance of acquiring information at Head Quarters, brought me daily in contact not only with Hancock and his subordinate Generals, but with other Corps Commanders.

On Monday, July 11th, deserters reported Hill's Corps moving to our left. We at once prepared for the attack, but as it was not made, at dusk, in accordance with orders, I withdrew our batteries from the line and we prepared for further developments. This waiting for an attack on a dark night, without knowing at which point the storm may burst, is harrassing in the extreme. No sleep is allowed, and the faintest sound or indication is sufficient to startle the mind. At last a shot is heard—then it is taken up along the line,—the men grasp more firmly their guns, and with clenched teeth and beating hearts await the onset. In many cases the alarm is a false one yet vigilance requires each man to act as though it was real.

On Tuesday, the 12th, our Corps got in motion, and massed on the left near the Williams' House. The object was to support Sheridan who had started on another raid. The succeeding day we encamped near Meade's Head Quarters, and had rest for the first time during the campaign. We were not idle, though not directly on the line, but proceeded to build a series of connected earth works to protect our flank and rear in case of a sudden attack. Detached works of great strength were also completed and garrisoned, which saved as many men, as they obviated the necessity of holding the entire line.

After dark of Tuesday, July 26th, the Corps was again put in motion. The Weather was intensely hot, and that, with the heavy dust, soon fatigued both horses and men. The latter struggled more than on any previous march.—Many of the men imagined we were going on a huge raid to North Carolina; others thought we were to assist in driving Early from Maryland; but these guesses were dissipated when we crossed the Appomattox. At one time the columns got lost in the darkness, and after marching several miles on the wrong road, were compelled to retrace its steps. By daylight the James was reached at Deep Bottom, and Barlow's Division at once crossed over. He was ordered to make a feint on the enemy's line, but Miles' Brigade, which was on the skirmish line, only knew how to make a real attack, and advancing, captured from them four twenty pound Parrot guns. Hancock, on seeing them, exclaimed, "Why we've got back the guns we lost June 22nd." On being told they were twenty pounders, he added, "They have only *grown* a little." The balance of the Corps, and two Divisions of Sheridan's Cavalry also crossed over, and were posted in advantageous positions.

A reconnoissance was made on Thursday by Gens. Hancock, Sheridan, Gibbon, Barlow, Mott, Gregg, Torbett, Davis, and Merritt, accompanied by their staffs. We went to the extreme front, and sometimes beyond the Cavalry pickets. Sheridan was dashing into every nook and corner, sometimes with out a single aid, and often drew on himself the enemy's fire by venturing too near their lines. We had scarcely left the Ruffin House, when they attacked the Cavalry stationed at that point. They took a gun, but we finally repulsed them, capturing two stands of colors and a number of prisoners. Gibbons' Division was sent to their support, but did not become engaged. The gunboats in the James also opened fire on the enemy, and though the huge shell tore up their works, and even uprooted trees, they were not so much frightened as when gun boats were new things.

On Friday morning Mr. Anderson, a correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, Capt. Wilson of Hancock's staff, and myself rode along the picket line in compliance with Gen Hancock's order. On reaching the Ruffin House, the scene of the previous day's contest, we were surprised to see a rebel line of battle forming but a few yards from us. We were beyond our pickets who had not yet seen the movement; and as we were screened from view by a clump of bushes we determined to watch their maneuvers. Batteries were planted near the Ruffin House, and after throwing out a heavy skirmish line, and supporting each flank of the line of battle by a heavy column, the whole line silently advanced. When their right flank reached a point about forty yards from our hiding pace, we put spurs to our horses; Capt. Wilson to warn the pickets, Mr. Anderson to warn some ladies in a neighboring house, and I to inform Hancock and Sheridan.

I found them under a tree smoking. I made my report, when Hancock remarked, "Phil, they are nothing but dismounted Cavalry; you can take care of them; hold them in the woods until night if you can, but if they reach these plains we will hurt some of them." Sheridan at once ordered in a fresh Brigade, and "kept them in the woods until night."

The enemy, imagining we were going to make our real attack from the North side of the James, reinforced heavily and Meade reported to us that five Divisions had left his front and now opposed our two weak Divisions, we having sent Mott's back to Petersburg. The real object of our movement now became apparent. We were to make a feint on Richmond, and while thus occupying the enemy's attention, Burnside's mine was to be sprung and an assault made on Petersburg. As before stated, we drew away five Divisions, leaving only three in front of Petersburg, Early's being in the Valley.

QUIEN SABE?

Record Your Deeds.—We have no doubt that many persons in this county are holding unrecorded deeds which it would be well for them to have recorded, as directed by the provisions of an Act of Assembly which requires that "all deeds and conveyances for real estate in the Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county where the land lie within six months after the execution of such deeds and conveyances and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be judged *fraudulent and void* against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim." This is a very important notice, and those holding unrecorded deeds will see the importance of having them recorded without further delay.

We are happy to inform our readers that a want long felt in this community will be supplied this winter. Arrangements have been made with a number of talented lecturers, and the first lecture of the season will be given at the Court House on December 17th, by Wm B. Cullis of Philadelphia. Subject—"The Idol of modern times." The next lecture will be on January 13th, '69 at the Court House by Rufus Adams of Philadelphia, and the third in the same place on February 10th, by Dewitt Talmadge of Philadelphia. The subjects of the two latter gentlemen will be announced in due time. We earnestly hope that there may be a general attendance on these lectures, as an evidence that the people in this county can properly appreciate intellectual enjoyment. There is no reason why Bloomsburg should not have a series of these lectures every winter.

Tickets can be obtained at the stores of D. A. Beckley, and Miss A. D. Webb and at the offices of the COLUMBIAN and *Republican*. Price 50 cents.

Found.—A set of lady's furs was found between this place and Rupert.—The owner can obtain them by calling at the COLUMBIAN office and paying for this advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he has refitted his carding Machines and is now ready to do wool carding in good order. [illegible]

Carding, Coloring and dressing cloth, done to order. Wool left at Hartman's Store, Bloomsburg, will be taken and returned every two or three weeks with bills of work. [illegible]

Wool left at Orangeville, at either of the stores will be attended to promptly. [illegible]

GEORGE VANCE,
June 12, 1868. Near Orangeville

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER REA DEC'D.

[illegible]

ANNA MARIA REA,
Oct. 2, 1868. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL YETTER, DECEASED.

[illegible]

W. M. B. YETTER,
W. L. T. SHUMAN, Administrators.
Oct. 23, '68.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN HESS, DECEASED.

[illegible]

HIRAM HESS,
Oct. 30, '68. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC DAVIS, DEC'D.

[illegible]

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Oct. 23, '68. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

SAMUEL R. [illegible],
Nov. [illegible] Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
Nov. 6, '68. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

CHARLES KLINGERMAN,
[illegible] Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court for the County of Columbia [illegible]

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present them to the Auditor, or on failure thereof, the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
Nov. 13, '68.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the [illegible] day of Nov. A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued [illegible]

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.
By J. B. COCHRANE, Deputy.
Nov. 27, '68.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: that on the [illegible]

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Nov. 2, 1868. By J. B. COCHRANE, Deputy.

IN THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK [illegible]

[illegible]

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg Nov. 13, '68.
[illegible] Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that application has [illegible]

Bloomsburg, Nov. 13, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

[illegible]

WM. B. YETTER,
W. L. T. SHUMAN,
Nov. 27, 1868. Administrators.

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,

MACHINISTS & ENGINEERS,

MAIN ST., L. & B. R. R., BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machine work, such as

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

[illegible]

FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING,

Call at the Columbian Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND.
[illegible]
JAMES K. EYER.
[illegible]

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his new and approved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate. He claims for this method the following advantages.

FIRST.
Perfect accuracy.
SECOND.
A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut the cloth.
THIRD.
[illegible]
FOURTH.
That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case [illegible] or mistake of a measure.

He would urge the public to give it a trial, as, he is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to explain it [illegible]

J. W. CHAMBERLIN
March 27, 1868. Main St., below Market.

BEHOLD AND SEE THEM COME.

THE
MISSES HARMANS'

Have just returned from Philadelphia with a large and varied assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

such as are seldom brought to this market. Call and examine for yourselves. Place of business, a few doors below the American House.
Nov. [illegible]

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC

FOR 1869
EDITED BY [illegible]

The Almanac for 1869 is even more valuable and attractive than that for 1868 [illegible]

BENJ. WOLF. [illegible]
Successors to S. C. Shive.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING

[illegible]

WOLF & [illegible]

BLOOMSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL AND LITERARY INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal.
[illegible]
J. W. Berner, A. B.
[illegible]
Rev. D. J. John, A. M.,
[illegible]
F. M. Bates,
Teacher of penmanship and bookkeeping
James Brown,
Assistant Teacher [illegible]
Miss Alice M. Carver,
Teacher of Music on the piano and melodeon.
Mrs. Hattie L. Best,
Teacher of Vocal Music and [illegible]
Miss Julia Guest,
Teacher of Model School

The Winter term will commence Nov. 2, 1868. [illegible]

WARREN'S

[illegible] FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING!

The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof. It is not affected by heat or cold. It can be applied to an almost perfectly flat roof, one inch to the foot being all that is required. It is easily and quickly repaired. Its cost is less than any other fire-proof roof now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the country as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown by

JOHN W. KRAMER,
June 1868. Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A fine specimen of the roofing can be seen at W. P. Keeler's new house on Fifth Street.

PUMPS! PUMPS FOR SALE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of [illegible] and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish [illegible] the best WOOD-EN PUMPS in Wells ever offered to the public. [illegible]

[illegible] CHAS. BRUMAN, Catawissa Pa.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS

—AT—
BOWER & HERRING,

Having taken the popular stand of D. K. Sloan, in
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

Respectfully announce to the friends of the establishment, as well as to new customers, that they have just received a large supply of

NEW GOODS,

suitable to the season, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

and in short every article usually kept in a first-class Country Store; to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. These goods were purchased at the lowest figure and they propose to sell them on as moderate terms, as similar goods can be got [illegible] in the county for cash or country produce.
Dec. 4, '68. BOWER & HERRING.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

[illegible] STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.
MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bou[ght] and is now offering the best assortment of

FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS, &c., &c.,

ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Rooms in the Harman Buildings, on West Main street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.
May 1, '68.

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH

BITTERS

A mild and agreeable Tonic, Stimulant, Stomachic and Carminative

BITTERS,

extracted entirely from Herbs and Roots. Highly beneficial in

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and Loss of Appetite;

[illegible] for persons suffering from Disorders of the Bowels, Flatulence, &c.

Sold Everywhere.

Dep't, No. [illegible] Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. R. TAYLOR & CO.
Sept. 4, '68 1y

SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.
Manufacturers of the new patent MONITOR PLATE PIANO-FORTE, patented February 1868. [illegible]
Warerooms in Broadway, New York.
[illegible]
POWER AND SWEETNESS OF TONE,
[illegible]

JONATHAN HESLER'S TONIC

[illegible]

[illegible]

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS'

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

A STANDARD MANURE FOR AGRICULTURE [illegible]

Having within the past year greatly increased and improved our facilities for grinding Bone and manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish [illegible] SUPER PHOSPHATE.

[illegible]

TO PASS THROUGH ANY DRILL

[illegible]

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS.

[illegible]

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC BOOT POLISH

MAKES A LASTING SHINE.

[illegible]

DOBBINS' BLACKING

Lasts Saturday Night and all day Sunday.

It beats any other Blacking made.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by S. H. Miller & Son, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 27, 1868.

$2000 A YEAR.

With little labor, something entirely new for all those out of employment, astonishing results [illegible] Address [illegible] New [illegible] Co., Pa.
Nov. 27, 1868.

An extensive Assortment of men's and boy's LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, Paper [illegible] and LADIES Linen COLLARS [illegible]

[illegible] L. T. SHARPLESS

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

[illegible]

Critical Notices of the Press.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

Terms:

[illegible]

Address HARPER & BROS., New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

[illegible]

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

[illegible]

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1869.

[illegible]

TERMS—Always in Advance.

[illegible]

$20,000 IN BONDS

GIVEN AWAY!

THE HOME WEEKLY.

[illegible]

TERMS: Single copies FIVE CENTS.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.—The Cheapest HOOP SKIRTS [illegible]

[illegible] L. T. SHARPLESS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPLOYMENT! 100,000 [illegible]

THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
A Mirror of New York.
1000 Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

A $5 GREENBACK

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

[illegible] SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

IF [illegible]

[illegible]

HANS ANDERSEN

AND HIS [illegible] MAGAZINE
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

[illegible]

SPLENDID PREMIUM.

[illegible]

By Henry L. Stephens.

[illegible]

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

[illegible]

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[illegible]

THE PRACTICAL FARMER.

NOW IN ITS SIXTH YEAR.
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED for our [illegible]

[illegible]

$25 A DAY. Agents Wanted. [illegible]

WANTED, AN AGENT [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.—[illegible]

R[illegible] AXE

[illegible]'S PATENT.

[illegible]

LOOK! LOOK!

[illegible]

ONE DOLLAR SALE,

[illegible]

SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL FOR 1869.

[illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1798.

JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
[illegible]
No. [illegible] North Third St.,
Philadelphia.

For the Young Folks.

The Widow and her two Daughters.

Once upon a time there was a Widow, a very worthy woman, who had two daughters, both of whom were very amiable; the eldest was named Blanche, the second Vermeille. They had been given these names because the first had the fairest complexion in the world, and the second cheeks and lips as red as vermilion or the finest coral. One day, the good Widow, sitting at her door spinning, saw a poor old woman, who could with difficulty walk, even with the aid of a stick. "You seem very tired," said the good Widow to the old creature; "sit down a moment and rest," and immediately desired her daughter to place a chair for her. They both rose directly, but Vermeille ran quicker than her sister and brought the chair. "Will you take something to drink?" said the good woman to the old one. "With all my heart," replied she; "I could even eat something, if you could give me a morsel to refresh me." "I will give you all in my power," said the good widow: but I am poor, and it will not be much." At the same time she told her daughters to attend on the old woman, who placed herself at the table; and the good Widow told her eldest daughter to go and gather some plums from a tree which the young girl had planted herself, and of which she was very fond.

Blanche, instead of obeying her mother cheerfully, murmured against the order, and said to herself, "It was not for this old greedy creature that I have taken so much care of my plum-tree." She dared not refuse, however, to gather some of the plums; but she did it with an ill grace, and unwillingly. "And you, Vermeille," said the good woman to her second daughter, "you have no fruit to give this good lady, for your grapes are not yet ripe." "True," said Vermeille, "but I hear my hen cluck; she has just laid an egg, and madame will like to eat it warm. I will give it her with all my heart." At the same time, without awaiting the reply of the old woman, she ran to fetch the egg; but at the same moment that she presented it to the stranger she disappeared, and they saw in her place a beautiful lady, who said to the mother, "I am about to reward your two daughters according to their deserts. The eldest shall become a great Queen, the second a farmer's wife." At the same time striking the cottage with her stick it disappeared, and they saw in its place a pretty farm. "There is your lot," said she to Vermeille. "I know that I have given to each that which she will like best."

The Fairy departed as she uttered these words, and the mother, as well as her two daughters, remained struck with astonishment. They entered the farmhouse, and were charmed with the style of the furniture. The chairs were only of wood, but they were so polished that they could see themselves reflected in them as in a mirror. The bed-linen was white as snow. In the farmyard there were twenty rams and as many sheep, four oxen, four cows, and in the poultry-yard all kinds of fowls, hens, ducks, pigeons, &c. There was also a pretty garden, filled with fruits and flowers. Blanche saw without envy the present which had been made to her sister, and revelled in the delightful anticipations of being a Queen. Suddenly she heard hunters passing, and going to the door to see them, she appeared so beautiful in the eyes of the King, who was returning from the chase, that he resolved immediately to marry her.

Blanche having become Queen, said to her sister Vermeille, "I will not have you remain a farmer; come with me, sister, and I will give you in marriage to a great lord." "I am much obliged, sister," replied Vermeille, "but I am accustomed to the country, and wish to remain there." For the first few months Queen Blanche was so much occupied with balls, fine clothes, plays, that she thought of nothing else. But she soon became accustomed to such things, and they amused her no longer; on the contrary, she became very miserable. All the ladies of the Court paid her great respect in her presence, but she knew they did not like her, and that they said amongst themselves, "Look at this little peasant, how she assumes the fine lady: the King had a very low taste to choose such a wife." This kind of conversation made the King reflect. He began to think he had done wrong in marrying Blanche, and as his love for her decreased he neglected her, and passed his time with the handsomest ladies of his court.

When it was perceived that the King no longer loved his wife, courtiers ceased to pay her any respect. She was very unhappy, for she had not a single real friend to whom she could relate her griefs. She saw that it was the fashion at Court to betray friends for interested motives, to appear to love those whom they hated, and to tell falsehoods every moment. She was obliged to look serious, because they said a Queen ought to have a grave and majestic air. She had several children, and during all this time she had a doctor continually attending her, who examined everything she ate, and took from her everything she liked. They put no salt in her soup; they forbade her to walk when she was inclined to do so; in a word, she was contradicted from morning till night. They gave governesses to her children, who brought them up very improperly without her having the liberty to find fault. Poor Blanche was near dying of grief and she became so thin that she excited the commiseration of everybody. She had not seen her sister during the three years that she had been Queen, because she thought that a person of her rank would be degraded by visiting a farmer; but being overcome with melancholy, she resolved at length to go and pass some days in the country to amuse herself a little. She asked permission of the King, who willingly granted it, because he thought it would be a good riddance.

On her road she came to the farm of Vermeille, and at a distance she saw before the door a troop of shepherds and shepherdesses, dancing and amusing themselves with all their hearts. "Alas!" said the Queen, sighing, "when shall I ever divert myself like these poor people, with no one to find fault with me." As soon as she appeared her sister ran to her. She had such a contented air, she was grown so stout, that the Queen could not help crying at seeing her. Vermeille had married a young peasant who had no fortune, but he always remembered that he was indebted to his wife for all that he possessed, and he sought, by his indulgent manner, to mark his gratitude for her. Vermeille had not many servants, but they were as fond of her as if they had been her children, because she treated them as such. All her neighbors also loved her and all sought to give her proof of it. She had not much money, but she had no need of it, for she obtained from her land corn, wine, and oil in sufficiency. Her flocks furnished her with milk, with which she made butter and cheese. She spun the wool of her sheep to make clothes for herself, as well as for her husband, and for two children which she had. They were in wonderfully good health; and in the evenings, when their work was done, they amused themselves with all kinds of games. "Alas!" cried the Queen, "the Fairy has made me an unlucky present in bestowing on me a crown. Happiness is not to be found in magnificent palaces, but in the innocent occupations of the country."

Hardly had she uttered these words when the Fairy appeared. "I intended not to reward you but to punish you by making you a Queen," said the Fairy, "because you begrudged giving me your plums. In order to be happy, you must, like your sister, only possess such things as are necessary, and wish for no more." "Ah! Madam," cried Blanche, "you are sufficiently revenged. Terminate my misery." "It is ended," replied the Fairy; "the King, who loves you no longer, has just repudiated you to marry another wife, and to-morrow his officers will come to order you, in his name, not to return to the palace." This occurred as the Fairy had predicted. Blanche passed the rest of her days with her sister Vermeille in peace and happiness, and never thought of the court but to thank the Fairy for having brought her back to the village.

Farmer's Department.

Horses are often found to do what is termed "hang back in their stalls," the moment the stable door is shut and they find themselves alone; some will even do this when persons are present. This is a habit that always excites the greatest ire on the part of the groom; the broom handle or fork usually corrects this attempt, accompanied by swearing at the horse, and sundry condemnations of always his eyes, and frequently his limbs also. We have seen men insane enough to listen at the door or watch at a window until they found that the horse had committed this heinous sin, then rush into the stable and chastise him as unmercifully as undeservedly. We might with as much justice punish a man because he moved his person to get ease, when he had placed him in a situation that rendered his position painful, but if any man has found that he could teach the generality of grooms to think before they act, he has been more fortunate than we have in this particular.

The whole secret of a horse hanging back is, that where the stall is much on the decline from the manger to the stall hind post, standing on an inclined plane causes his loins and hind parts to ache intolerably; he hangs back, in order, if possible, to get his hind legs behind the gutter, thus diminishing by many degrees, his standing up hill. In good and well laid stables horses are not found to acquire this habit; so that the cause of it speaks for itself, and ought to be immediately remedied. The stall floor should be perfectly flat from the manger till it comes within a foot of the grating; it should have a fall to it of half an inch. By this the fore feet of the horse stand on quite level ground. It should slope in the same degree a foot each side of the grate, and also a foot behind it. This is sure to make the wet made by the horse run into the grain; and his hind, as well as his fore legs, stand level.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Save Cattle Food.—Farmers plow and harrow, and sow and reap, thresh and garner their crops with commendable industry and skill, and yet, by a want of close attention to minor details, very frequently lose the larger proportion of their profits. In a former article we asserted, what all experience has proven to be the truth, that comfortable shelter for stock is equivalent to a certain amount of food, that is, that stock can be carried through the winter in as good condition if well sheltered, upon a much smaller quantity of food, than if exposed to the inclemency of the weather, as is too often the case.

Let any farmer, whose sheds are bleak and open, ponder this subject well. Let him try a little experiment on part of his stock. Give to one portion of it, a comfortable warm, but well ventilated apartment, and to another, one that is open and exposed to the elements. Let him see to it, that the well sheltered portion is regularly housed in weather requiring it, while the other is permitted to take its chances. Let him carefully weigh or measure the amount of food supplied to each, and if, when spring comes, he does not find his well cared for stock in better condition upon a greatly smaller amount of food than the other, we will consent to be set down as perfect ignoramuses upon this point. Try it, satisfy yourselves, and let us have the result.—*Journal of Farmers.*

They tell a story of a man out West who had a hair lip—upon which he performed an operation himself by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up the space admirably. This was all well enough until in compliance with the prevailing fashion he undertook to raise a moustache, when, to his astonishment, one side grew hair and the other feathers!

A few days since a lady of Gloucester, Mass., had occasion to leave her house for a few moments, and left her six months' baby on the floor. On returning she was surprised to find the child missing. After searching for some time she discovered that the family dog had taken the baby to the garret and deposited it in a basket of rags.

A popular clergyman in an interior town of Massachusetts is thus described by a young lady, who is one of his enthusiastic admirers: "He is a perfect gentleman; he parts his hair in the middle, talks horse, and plays billiards beautifully."

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER;
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,
INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

German Druggist, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle	$1 00
" " " half dozen	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles	1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for	7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware,
Cedarware,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand, in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street, *FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.* His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Callicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &c., &c. &c.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimeres for Ladies' coats

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities. Infants and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

M. ARTMAN, C. H. DILLINGER, E. B. RATMAN,

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

No. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Santee & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPET CHAIN,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-ly.

ROWE [illegible] & CO.,

M[illegible] Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS,
[illegible] AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 330 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 257 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 318 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN P. ENGELMAN

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

At the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double sole stoga boots, men's double and single tap sole kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys' and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 4'67.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 10th, 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

4.25 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

5 P. M., Daily, except Sundays, for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

[illegible] A. M. Daily except Mondays for Baltimore, WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] P. M. Daily except Sundays for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South.		Going North.	
	Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.	Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.
[illegible]	5.30	4.30	11.10	9.47
			Leave	
[illegible]	6.00	4.08	10.30	9.10
[illegible]	6.28	4.45	10.00	[illegible]
[illegible]	6.44	4.59	7.41	8.20
[illegible]	7.22	5.30	9.05	7.3
[illegible]	7.55	6.15	8.39	6.4
[illegible]	8.30	6.55	7.49	6.0
[illegible]	7.46	7.04	7.36	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.16	7.42	7.02	[illegible]
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
[illegible]	8.36	8.25	6.25	4.4

The [illegible] Train at Scranton makes connection with Express Train for New York at [illegible] arriving in New York [illegible] p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Supt.

1868. 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23rd, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	10.15 p.m.
" " "	Northumberland	6.05 a.m.
" " arr. at	Erie	9.30 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	11.50 m.
" " "	North'd	6.00 p.m.
" " arr. at	Erie	10. 9 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
" " "	North'd	4.25 p.m.
" " arr. at	Lock Haven	7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	10.55 a.m.
" " "	North'd	2.30 a.m.
" " arr. at	Philadelphia	10.00 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	6. 5 p.m.
" " "	North'd	9.50 a.m.
" " arr. at	Philadelphia	4.20 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT [illegible] 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.50, 5.35 and 8.10 a. m., 12.10 noon and 2.05 & 10.50 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.00, 10.10 & 11.40 a.m., & 3.50, 7.40 & 10.30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2.50 a.m. and [illegible] p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a.m., and 2.05 and [illegible] p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the [illegible] p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at [illegible] p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 m., and 5.00 and 8.00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 and 8.00 p.m. trains without change. Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m. stopping at all stations; Pottsville at [illegible] a.m., and 2.45 p.m., Ashland 6.00 a.m. and [illegible] p.m., Tamaqua at [illegible] a.m., and 1.00 and 8.45 p.m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.10 a.m. and 12.00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7.30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5.15 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.00 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a.m., and 5.30 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 8.15 a.m., and 1.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading. Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg 5.35 a.m. and 4.10 and 9.35 p.m., and Reading at 1.10 and 2.55 and 7.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 7.05 a.m. and 11.40 p.m. for New York, and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., May 29, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE
HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,000 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence.

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 30,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent
Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 3,'68-tf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner, and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

my17'67-6m

J. P. BEARD,

with

LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS.

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 526 Market and 522 Commerce Street.

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES

Warehouse No. 124 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the above invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to.

May 15,'68. F. K. EITLEMAN.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Job Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, or to the firm of Sloan & Millard on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons failing to do so, will have their accounts left in the proper officer for collection.

Orangeville Pa. Nov. 6, 1868, 2m. I. K. SLOAN.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.,

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in this line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 24, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

AT THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C., &c. Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-ly.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with

LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,

No. 55 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 421 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNS. W. S. KING. J. S. SHYBERT

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &C.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMEYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accommodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware establishment in the cities and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE.

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &C.

No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

JACOB K. SMITH. J. R. SELTZER

SMITH & SELTZER,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,

NO. 80 S. THIRD STREET, AB. CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 22,'67-tf.

TOBACCO & SEGARS

H. W. BANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 116 North Third street,

between Cherry and Race, west side
Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 13 North Third Street, above Market.

Philadelphia.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted) to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

J. HEATHCOTE & COMPANY

BOILER WORKS,

CORNER OF WEST STREET & BLACK HORSE ALLEY

Having increased our facilities in the way of shop room, machinery, &c., we are prepared to manufacture LOCOMOTIVE FLUE and all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, SMOKE-STACKS, TANKS, SHEET-IRON WORK, &c. All work promptly done to order, at short notice, and

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRS.

Your attention is specially called to the members of our firm—all being *Practical Boiler Makers*. Mr. HEATHCOTE has had an experience of over thirty years in the manufacture of all kinds of Steam Boilers; and from our knowledge, experience we are fully aware of the necessity of a well-made and sufficiently large Boiler, to secure not only safety but satisfactory results; and we shall give our customers only those of the best quality as regards material, workmanship, an ample heating surface, and feel confident that we can render satisfaction, and at prices fully as low as any other builders using the same quality of materials.

We would call the attention of Railway Companies to our facilities for doing LOCOMOTIVE WORK, EITHER REPAIRS OR NEW, as we make it a point for one of the firm to always give his personal attention.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of Steam Fittings, such as Heating Public and Private Buildings, Factories, fitting up Steam Boilers, &c. Constantly on hand all kinds of STEAM FITTINGS, STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, STEAM PIPE and all fittings connected with the business.

Also, Castings of all kinds, Boiler Fronts, Grate Stoves, Pans, and all work connected with the general foundry business.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are

Yours very truly, J. HEATHCOTE & CO.

Feb. 28 '68—ly

FARMERS!!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA P[illegible]

It contains three per cent. of Ammonia, an ample quantity to act actively without injury to the vegetation, and a large percentage of soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, together with Potash and Soda, the essential elements of a COMPLETE MANURE. The increased sales to farmers who are using it with highly satisfactory results [illegible] guarantee of its value. [illegible] Supplied in bags 200 lbs. each. Send for pamphlet. Address

THE ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,

July 3, 68-ly 53 Broadway, N. Y.

ANDREWS WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 39 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE FOELKER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, YARNS,

Oil-Cloths, Wicks, Twines, Buckets, etc., etc.

249 & 251 Market St., & 236 Church St., Philada.
June 5, '68.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER.

Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY.
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.
No. 36 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10, 1867-ly.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!
GREATER INDUCEMENTS
GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
—AT—
THE OLD DRUG STORE
OF
L. N. MOYER,

Where can be found the Largest [illegible] assortment ever offered in this [illegible] of goods, of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Varnishes,
Putty, [illegible],
Dyestuffs, [illegible],

[illegible]

FANCY ARTICLES

[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
Toilet Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, [illegible],
Hair-oils, [illegible],
Stationery, [illegible]

TOBACCO, &c.

Smoking and chewing,
Cigars of all descriptions,
Pipes, Cigar Holders,

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Lamps, assorted sizes and styles,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Sponges, Chamois Skins,
Catheters, Speculums,
Syringes, Breast Pumps,
Rubber Goods,
Trusses of all approved patterns &c., &c.

LIQUORS.

A fine assortment of the liquors for medical purposes constantly on hand—and the best known kinds of

STOMACH BITTERS.

PATENT MEDICINES of every description, including the best collection of pills and [illegible].

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS [illegible] PARED.

No such stock has ever been presented to this region of this section of country.

[illegible]

[illegible] New York or Philadelphia. [illegible] stock.

Remember the place—EXCHANGE [illegible] Exchange Hotel, Main street, [illegible]

[illegible]

RING'S

VEGETABLE AMBROSIA

IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE!

Gray-Headed People have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, *silken tresses* of youth, and [illegible]

Young People, with *light, faded* or *gray* hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with *Dandruff* and *Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!

Bald-Headed Veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!

Young Gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed!

Young Ladies use it because it keeps their Hair in place!

Everybody *must* and *will* use it, because it is the *cleanest* and *best* article in the market!

For Sale by Druggists generally.

AND FOR SALE BY
L. N. MOYER and E. P. LUTZ, [illegible] Bloomsburg, and M. M. BROBST, [illegible]
January 17, 1868.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

I am also prepared to furnish [illegible] Oil, Gourney's Cordial,

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in drug stores.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

[illegible] medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 1, 1867.

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY,

OPPOSITE AMERICAN HOTEL,

Where may be found a [illegible] fresh and pure

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, [illegible]
WINES, WHALE [illegible] OIL, [illegible]
[illegible] SOAPS, ALCOHOL, [illegible]
SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] are offered at the lowest prices. [illegible] accurately prepared.

Jan 16-ly.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE

AND FORKS. We, the undersigned [illegible] Columbia County [illegible] the farm of M. Powell, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May [illegible] American Hay Knife and Fork, manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundell [illegible] The American Fork lifted [illegible] draught than the Rundell [illegible] that it will take as much hay [illegible] good horses at from [illegible] any, and think it cannot be beat [illegible] and cheerfully recommend it as the best of all kinds we have ever seen.

[illegible]

They also [illegible] Hay Knife the [illegible] Harper and Mower, and other machines [illegible]

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
North America [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
N[illegible]
Fire Live Stock [illegible]
Putnam [illegible]
Merchants [illegible]
Springfield [illegible]
Insurance Company of State [illegible]
Connecticut Mutual Life [illegible]
North American Transit [illegible]

FREAS BROWN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

mar8 '67-ly.

LOUIS BROWN. CHAS. E. EWALD.

BROWN & EWALD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Cor. Third & Vine Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 29, 1868-6mo.